THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1794. [N° 1682.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. HAMMOND's Letter, &c.

WITH THE REJOINDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Concluded from our laſt)

5. IN my aſſertion, that the veſſels of France had been permitted to depart from Hampton roads, notwithſtanding the impoſition and continuance of the embargo, I certainly did not mean to inſinuate, that they were allowed to ſail under an *expreſs* permiſſion from the government; but it is a fact of univerſal notoriety, that the whole of the convoy, under Rear-Admiral Vanſtabel, amounting to about one hundred and ſixty-ſix veſſels (including ſhips of war and merchant ſhips) *did* ſail from Hampton Roads on the 27th of April, although the impoſition of the embargo had been known there for more than a fortnight antecedently to that date, and had been rigidly enforced with reſpect to all *other* merchant ſhips whatſoever: And I really cannot perceive any very material diſtinction, between an *implied* permiſſion to thoſe particular French veſſels to depart from Hampton Roads, and a neglect of employing any coercive means of preventing them from departing. But I muſt farther remark, that not only theſe French veſſels were not ſo prevented, but alſo—that on the 7th of April, Rear Admiral Vanſtabel, iſſued an order to Mr. John Cooper (an American citizen) forcibly to take poſſeſſion of the American brig Venus, which was laden with flour on account of the French governmment, and which was detained in Norfolk harbour, in conſequence of the embargo—that in conformity to this order, Mr. Cooper forcibly took poſſeſſion of the brig Venus, and on the 8th of April delivered her to Rear-Admiral Vanſtabel—and that Mr. Wilſon, Lieut. Col. commandant of Norfolk county, whoſe duty it was to prevent any infraction of the law, previouſly (on the 5th of April) gave his official ſanction to the propriety of this veſſel's (the Venus) proceeding to join the French fleet, notwithſtanding the proviſions of the embargo. The whole of this tranſaction is contained in the incloſed copies, from authenticated documents in my poſſeſſion, of the letters of Rear-Admiral Vanſtabel, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Wilſon. At the very moment when theſe meaſures of partiality and favour were purſued at Norfolk towards the French ſhips, the moſt ſcrupulous caution was, as I before ſtated, employed to prevent any other veſſels from contravening the embargo. One or two which had attempted to ſail immediately after the receipt of the intelligence of its being impoſed, were brought back and detained during its continuance, and a ſmall ſchooner, named the Berry, belonging to or being under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, his Majeſty's Conſul at Norfolk, was on the 5th of April forcibly ſeized and ſtripped of her ſails, by orders of a Gen. Matthews, under pretence, that ſhe was preparing to elude the *embargo*, although Mr. Hamilton had aſſured Gen. Matthews that it was not his intention to allow the veſſel to depart, until its expiration; although no maſter was appointed, nor any ſeamen engaged for her, nor had ſhe any proviſions, or water, on board. From this minute ſtatement of the tranſactions in the only port to which I alluded, I conceive myſelf fully juſtified in having adverted to the conduct which has been obſerved by this government, or the officers acting under its authority, towards the powers combined againſt France, in the enforcement of the embargo.

7th. With reſpect to the uniformly unfriendly treatment, which Britiſh officers have experienced in the ports of the United States, I had, excluſively of thoſe inſtances, on which I have addreſſed ſpecific complaints to you, ſeveral other caſes of a ſimilar nature in my contemplation, which it is needleſs for me at preſent to numerate. They are, however, all of them imputable ſolely to the unauthorized aggreſſions and inſults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill diſpoſition in the government itſelf. In fact, in no inſtance whatſoever, have any Britiſh officers been implicated, in any kind of immediate *original* diſcuſſion with the government, except in the caſe of the paſſport, which I ſolicited in behalf of certain Britiſh officers, who were priſoners of war—anxious on every conſideration, to return to their native country,—and which was refuſed.

8th. I conſider the inſult offered at Newport to his majeſty's ſloop of war Nautilus to have been unparalleled, ſince the meaſures purſued there were directly contrary to the principles, which in all other civilized ſtates regulate caſes of this nature; for if, on the arrival of a ſhip of war in an European port, information be given that that ſhip of war has on board ſubjects of the ſovereign of that port, application is made to the officer commanding her, who himſelf conducts the inveſtigation, and if he diſcovers that any ſuch ſubjects be on board of his veſſel, he immediately releaſes them, but if he be not ſatisfied that there be any ſuch, his declaration to that effect, *on his word of honor*, is univerſally credited. But the legiſlature and judges of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, refuſed to accept the aſſurances of the commander of the Nautilus, or to allow him to originate or proſecute the inquiry himſelf, and forcibly detained him and his lieutenant *priſoners*, by virtue of the act of aſſembly, until the veſſel was ſearched, and the American or pretended American ſeamen were liberated. I am certainly not inclined to diſpute the merit which the Governor of Rhode-Iſland aſcribes to himſelf for limiting the ſupplies granted to the Nautilus to ſuch an amount as was merely neceſſary to carry her to her deſtined port—though this limitation in the ſtipulation of the treaty with France, is confined to privateers only, and does not extend to royal or national ſhips of war.—But I muſt contend that thoſe individuals of the legiſlative or judiciary departments of Rhode-Iſland, who were concerned in this tranſaction, conducted themſelves neither with moderation, with decency, nor with that reſpect which was due to the commander of a veſſel belonging to a ſovereign with whom their country was at peace.

9th. Having in the preceeding part of this letter vindicated lord Dorcheſter from the accuſation of his having "endeavoured to ſtir up the Indians againſt the United States," it is needleſs for me to enlarge upon that topic. In regard to the expedition of Governor Simcoe, as I have *really* no accurate knowledge of the preciſe ſituation, in which it is aſſerted that officer has erected or intends to erect a fort, I muſt decline all further diſcuſſion upon this ſubject, until I ſhall receive ſuch information from Governor Simcoe, or from the Governor General of his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in North-America, as will enable me to enter into correct and definite explanations of the meaſures they may have purſued in this reſpect. But from the diſtinguiſhed character and reputation of both thoſe officers, I entertain no doubt that, whatever thoſe meaſures may have been, they will appear to have been adopted on a ſenſe of their expediency, and to have been proſecuted on juſt and equitable principles.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

(Copy.) *On board the Tigre, Monday, being the 7th of April, 1794.*

Mr. COOPER,

I have repeatedly ſent to the Captain and owners of the Snow Venus, now lying in Norfolk, to proceed to Hampton Roads, being chartered by T. H. Le Compte and Richard Gernon, Agents for the French Republic, who have ſhipped in her nineteen hundred barrels of flour for account of the Republic, as appears by Capt. M'Connell's receipts. But to this moment I have not ſeen the ſaid ſnow, and am informed ſhe does not intend to join my convoy.—I then requeſt you, ſir, to order her and ſee her under way; and ſhould ſhe not obey your orders, I requeſt you to force her to proceed, being my duty to take all French property under my convoy.

Your friend,
VANSTABEL.

JOHN COOPER, Eſq, *Commander of the ſhip Vanſtabel, at Norfolk.*

The above is a true copy of General Vanſtabel's orders to me, and in conſequence of which I take poſſeſſion of the ſnow Venus, in order to deliver her to General Vanſtabel, now on board the Tigre, in Hampton Roads.

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

I John Cooper, Commander of the ſhip Vanſtabel, lying in the port of Norfolk and Portſmouth, do hereby certify, that I have taken poſſeſſion of the ſnow Venus, commanded by Alexander M'Connell, laden with nineteen hundred barrels of flour, on freight for the French Republic, agreeable to General Vanſtabel's orders to proceed to join his convoy, and to proceed to France; a ſight of the General's orders previouſly being ſhewn to Capt. M'Connell by me,

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.
April 8th, 1794.

Ship Tigre, April 5th, 1794.

SIR,

General Vanſtabel tells me, you are under his convoy.—You have therefore a right to come down and join the fleet. I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
W. WILSON.

Capt. M'CONNELL, *Brig Venus.*

Philadelphia, 10th June, 1794.

SIR,

As I did not receive your letter, dated the 2d current, until late in the afternoon of the 4th, I was incapacitated by that circumſtance, from returning you an anſwer on an earlier day than Saturday laſt. But your letter having been printed, I venture to hope from the Preſident's impartiality and candour, that he will be pleaſed to direct my anſwer alſo to be publiſhed.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1794.

SIR,

BEFORE I had the honor of receiving your letter of this date, I had requeſted, and obtained from the Preſident of the United States, permiſſion to publiſh your other letter of the 7th inſt. and it was immediately given. The clerks in my department having been particularly engaged to day, the tranſcription for the preſs ſhall be begun to-morrow.

Being at preſent anxious only to make a few obſervations on a matter of fact, permit me to ſum up the material parts of your reaſoning in a ſhort reply: that neither the whole paſſage of Lord DORCHESTER's ſpeech nor the whole ſpeech itſelf, nor yet the manner of the Indians aſſembling, whether by invitation, or of their own accord, varies the hoſtile tendency of the ſentence which I quoted; that when the conduct of Governor St. Clair in 1789, and of the commiſſioners in 1793, is introduced as a juſtification of the effort on the part of Lord DORCHESTER to the extent, which I have aſcribed to him, it may be anſwered among many other conſiderations, that if you have, perhaps unintentionally afforded room to ſuppoſe that this effort was dictated by a ſpirit of reprizal; that if the meaſures of the Governor or of the commiſſioners which were directed to peace for ourſelves with the ſavages, not to war againſt any other nation had been juſtly exceptionable, they would have been probably remonſtrated againſt before this day; that it might be reaſonably preſumed, that the diſſatisfaction expreſſed againſt the people of *Vermont* was removed after an acquieſcence of nineteen months, without a complaint; ſince we could communicate from hence nothing on that head which was not better known to thoſe who were on the ſpot; that the declaration in my letter of the 2d inſt. was not that my predeceſſor's letter of the 5th of June, 1793, was ſatisfactory to you, but only that it was *conceived of itſelf to be ſatisfactory*; that there is a clear diſtinction between an expreſs permiſſion to ſell prizes, and the not prohibiting of ſuch ſales, when the writers on the law of nations were divided on the right ſo to prohibit; that we muſt wait for further facts before the information concerning the embargo is again diſcuſſed; but that any unlawful violation of an embargo, or the want of coercive means for preventing a fleet of 156 veſſels, including ſhips of war and merchandize, from departing from Hampton road, which is not many miles diſtant from the ſea, is not even an implied permiſſion; that the fate of the ſmall ſchooner Berry is no other than the French ſnow Cammille; that as you impute *all* the inſtances of ill treatment to the Britiſh officers, to which you have alluded, "ſolely to the unauthorized aggreſſions and inſults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill diſpoſition in the government itſelf," it is enough, to repeat the freedom and probity of our Courts, for granting full redreſs to ſuitors of every nation; that it was the incontrovertible privilege of our government to refuſe the paſſport, ſolicited for the Britiſh officers, without infringing its maxims of impartiality; and that no ſenſe of expediency can juſtify a farther penetration into our territory.

The matter of fact, to which I have now referred, reſpects your letter of the 27th of December, 1793. It was received before I came into office; filed away with an indorſement, indicating it to be unneceſſary for me to act upon it; and marked as relating to the veſſel *Hope* only. The contents of your letters having been generally noted on the back with accuracy, it was imagined that no other caſe than that of the Hope was contained in this letter, and that it was unconnected with the queſtion before us. This then will account for the paſſing of it over, if indeed it ſhould be neceſſary to do ſo, when it is not contended that from the 27th of December, 1793, to the 2d of May, 1794, near five months, our government heard any thing from yourſelf upon the ſubject; and when, during the time of thoſe privateers remaining in the port of New York, they could be of no injury to their enemies. I truſt, however, that I ſhall ſoon be in a capacity of tranſmitting to you the whole tranſaction.

Reſerving for a future examination, and a leſs preſſing moment, your comments upon the affair of Rhode-Iſland; I have the honor, Sir, to be, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty.

Department of State, 12th June, 1794.

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing letters of 7th and 10th inſtants, with the incloſure in the former, from Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, to the Secretary of State, together with the Secretary of State's anſwer of the 10th inſt. are true copies of the originals on file in the office of the department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

Late Important European Intelligence,

Received via Halifax.

OFFICIAL LETTER

Containing Particulars of the Defeat of the Allied Army.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 23, 1794.

A Deſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Tournay, May 19.

SIR,

IN my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co operation with the troops under the command of Gen. Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forward, for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſage of the Marque, and by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; theſe were deſigned to force the enemy's poſts by Robaix, Waterloo, and Moucron; thus to favour Gen. Clairfayt's paſſage of the Lys, and thus by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the purpoſed plan; while the column on the right, under Gen. Burche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieut. Gen. Otto proceeded with his column through

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7th. With reſpect to the uniformly unfriendly treatment, which Britiſh officers have experienced in the ports of the United States, I had, excluſively of thoſe inſtances, on which I have addreſſed ſpecific complaints to you, ſeveral other caſes of a ſimilar nature in my contemplation, which it is needleſs for me at preſent to numerate. They are, however, all of them imputable ſolely to the unauthorized aggreſſions and inſults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill diſpoſition in the government itſelf. In fact, in no inſtance whatſoever, have any Britiſh officers been implicated, in any kind of immediate *original* diſcuſſion with the government, except in the caſe of the paſſport, which I ſolicited in behalf of certain Britiſh officers, who were priſoners of war—anxious on every conſideration, to return to their native country,—and which was refuſed.

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(Copy.) *On board the Tigre, Monday, being the 7th of April*, 1794.

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JOHN COOPER, Eſq, *Commander of the ſhip Vanſtabel, at Norfolk.*

The above is a true copy of General Vanſtabel's orders to me, and in conſequence of which I take poſſeſſion of the ſnow Venus, in order to deliver her to General Vanſtabel, now on board the Tigre, in Hampton Roads.

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SIR,

BEFORE I had the honor of receiving your letter of this date, I had requeſted, and obtained from the Preſident of the United States, permiſſion to publiſh your other letter of the 7th inſt. and it was immediately given. The clerks in my department having been particularly engaged to day, the tranſcription for the preſs ſhall be begun to-morrow.

Being at preſent anxious only to make a few obſervations on a matter of fact, permit me to ſum up the material parts of your reaſoning in a ſhort reply: that neither the whole paſſage of Lord DORCHESTER's ſpeech nor the whole ſpeech itſelf, nor yet the manner of the Indians aſſembling, whether by invitation, or of their own accord, varies the hoſtile tendency of the ſentence which I quoted; that when the conduct of Governor St. Clair in 1789, and of the commiſſioners in 1793, is introduced as a juſtification of the effort on the part of Lord DORCHESTER to the extent, which I have aſcribed to him, it may be anſwered among many other conſiderations, that if you have, perhaps unintentionally afforded room to ſuppoſe that this effort was dictated by a ſpirit of reprisal; that if the meaſures of the Governor or of the commiſſioners which were directed to peace for ourſelves with the ſavages, not to war againſt any other nation had been juſtly exceptionable, they would have been probably remonſtrated againſt before this day; that it might be reaſonably preſumed, that the diſſatisfaction expreſſed againſt the people of *Vermont* was removed after an acquieſcence of nineteen months, without a complaint; ſince we could communicate from hence nothing on that head which was not better known to thoſe who were on the ſpot; that the declaration in my letter of the 2d inſt. was not that my predeceſſor's letter of the 5th of June, 1793, was ſatisfactory to you, but only that it was *conceived of itſelf to be ſatisfactory*; that there is a clear diſtinction between an expreſs permiſſion to ſell prizes, and the not prohibiting of ſuch ſales, when the writers on the law of nations were divided on the right ſo to prohibit; that we muſt wait for further facts before the inſinuation concerning the embargo is again diſcuſſed; but that any unlawful violation of an embargo, or the want of coercive means for preventing a fleet of 156 veſſels, including ſhips of war and merchandize, from departing from Hampton road, which is not many miles diſtant from the ſea, is not even an implied permiſſion; that the fate of the ſmall ſchooner Berry is no other than the French ſnow Cammille; that as you impute all the inſtances of ill treatment to the Britiſh officers, to which you have alluded, "ſolely to the unauthorized aggreſſions and inſults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill diſpoſition in the government itſelf," it is enough, to repeat the freedom and probity of our Courts, for granting full redreſs to ſuitors of every nation; that it was the incontrovertible privilege of our government to refuſe the paſſport, ſolicited for the Britiſh officers, without infringing its maxims of impartiality; and that no ſenſe of expediency can juſtify a farther penetration into our territory.

The matter of fact, to which I have now referred, reſpects your letter of the 27th of December, 1793. It was received before I came into office; filed away with an indorſement, indicating it to be unneceſſary for me to act upon it; and marked as relating to the veſſel *Hope* only. The contents of your letters having been generally noted on the back with accuracy, it was imagined that no other caſe than that of the Hope was contained in this letter, and that it was unconnected with the queſtion before us. This then will account for the paſſing of it over, if indeed it ſhould be neceſſary to do ſo, when it is not contended that from the 27th of December, 1793, to the 22d of May, 1794, near five months, our government heard any thing from yourſelf upon the ſubject; and when, during the time of thoſe privateers continuing idle in the port of New York, they could be of no injury to their enemies. I truſt, however, that I ſhall ſoon be in a capacity of tranſmitting to you the whole tranſaction.

Reſerving for a future examination, and a leſs preſſing moment, your comments upon the affair of Rhode-Iſland; I have the honor, Sir, to be, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty.

Department of State, 12th June, 1794.

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing letters of 7th and 10th inſtants, with the incloſure in the former, from Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, to the Secretary of State, together with the Secretary of State's anſwer of the 10th inſt. are true copies of the originals on file in the office of the department of State. GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

Late Important European Intelligence,

Received via Halifax.

OFFICIAL LETTER

Containing Particulars of the Defeat of the Allied Army.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 23, 1794.

A Deſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Tournay, May 19.

SIR,

IN my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co operation with the troops under the command of Gen. Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forward, for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſage of the Marque, and by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Robaix, Waterloo, and Moucron; thus to favour Gen. Clairfayt's paſſage of the Lys, and thus by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the purpoſed plan; while the column on the right, under Gen. Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieut. Gen. Otto proceeded with his column through

Leers and Waterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Tourcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of hussars, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to lose Major Wright, of the Royal Artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great strength, both of men and cannon. The resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did towards Mouveron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two column on my right and left, notwithstanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie, at Roibaux, and, with the remainder of my corps to have taken a position on the height behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose was given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co operating with Gen. Clairfayt, induced his Majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouvaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieut. General Abercrombie with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it with vigour and obstinacy for some considerable time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to form it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons under Lieut. Col. Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and of a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bonderes.

Upon maturely considering the nature of our situation, I directed Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie, to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of guards, and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of Major-General Fox, to take post on my left, on the road leading from Lisle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced posts communicated with those of Gen. Otto, on my right, who I now found had got possession of Tureving.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Tureving in great force, and I received an application from Col. Devay, who commanded there, to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself, in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to secure a point which was of the utmost consequence to us.

At this period a very considerable column of the enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another corps having forced its way through Gen. Otto's position by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me, soon gave way before such superior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could use, assisted by those of the officers who were about me to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lisle, shewed themselves alsoupon the road between Roubaix and Mauvaix, and I found it impossible to succeed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumstanced, I turned my attention to join Gen. Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix, for that purpose, I found it in possession of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of any corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of Gen. Otto, and to concert measures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty, but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which Gen. Otto had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Hessians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myself under the painful necessity of continuing with Gen. Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this I had sent orders to General Abercrombie to retire from Mauvaix, to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have assembled my corps; and the Coldstream battalion had been posted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In consequence of these directions, Gen. Abercrombie began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights of Roubaix, finding himself surrounded upon all sides, without a possibility of assembling the corps, determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidst the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. Gen. Abercrombie found Lannoy also in possession of the enemy; but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and soon after reached Templeave.

Major General Fox, after sustaining, with great resolution a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Lisle, began his retreat also, and finding himself cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieut. Gen. Otto.

I inclose you a return of our loss upon this occasion. I regret that it is so great, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect knowledge of these parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been more considerable. From the badness of the roads, the loss of the horses, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable,

I am to desire that you would assure his Majesty, that the officers and men shewed all the firmness and resolution on this occasion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injustice done to the rest to distinguish any particular corps. The abilities and coolness with which Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie and Major Gen. Fox conducted their different corps, under these trying circumstances, require, however, that I should particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar consolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British troops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of gratitude and admiration, on the part of his Imperial Majesty. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon HENRY DUNDAS, *&c &c.*

Total. 1 surgeon, 4 serjeants, and 53 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon's mate, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 185 rank and file wounded; 4 officers, 17 serjeants, 9 drummers, and 538 rank and file missing—47 horses killed, 32 horses wounded, 117 horses missing.

LONDON, May 24.

A recent letter from Tournay, gives the following particulars of the narrow escape of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was several times exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, and was within a few paces of them.

On the 18th, when it was discovered that the column of the troops under his Royal Highness was surrounded by the French, and that the only means of safety was by flight, the Duke accompanied by an Austrian General, and two other gentlemen only, reached a village which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, supposing it still in the hands of the Allies.—They were riding in full gallop, when turning one of the streets rather shortly, they discovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing that the Duke was heading a body of troops at first fled, after having fired a volley on them, which killed the Austrian General at the Duke's side.—Recovering, however, from their error, the French pursued the Duke and his companions until they came near a river.—The Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did another gentleman, and waded through the river; the third took the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the river, the Duke fortunately met a led horse of Capt. Murray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay. In other parts of this day, the Duke, and indeed all the officers were much exposed. The Duke's Secretary had his hat shot through and an orderly Serjeant, close to the Duke, was killed.

MAY 9.

Mr. D. Adams, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, and Mr. Hardy, Secretary to the Corresponding Society, were examined for several hours yesterday, at the Privy Council, Whitehall. The papers of these different Societies had been previously seized.

Several American gentlemen just returned from an excursion to *Paris*, concur in the following representation of the state of affairs in that capital. They say, that since the extermination of Danton's faction, every thing has been conducted at Paris with perfect order and regularity; that there is nothing in the aspect of the town or its inhabitants, that indicates their being engaged in a desperate war with almost the whole of Europe.

That, on the contrary, they are as gay as usual; there being fifteen considerable theatres open, besides others of less note; that they seem to hold the efforts of the allies in perfect contempt; and that, when it was reported at Paris that the King of Prussia had withdrawn himself from the league of crowned heads, they were so far from appearing to felicitate themselves upon the occasion that the only remark made in all companies was that of *mieux pour lui* (so much the better for him.) They add that provisions were both cheap and in plenty.

The King of Sardinia is now entirely cut off from any assistance or direct communication with the island in the Mediterranean, from whence he derives his regal title, nor has he a seaport in Italy from whence the Piedmontese silks, raw and ornamented, may be exported, as not only Nice, but Oneglia, are in the possession of the French. His situation is desperate, for the Republican army can have very few obstacles, to prevent their marching to besiege Susa, and even Turin, his capital.

CHRISTIANSTÆD (in St. Croix) June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Anguilla, June 15

"I suppose you have heard of the attack the French made on Guadaloupe, since the capture of it by the English—If not, these are the particulars: They landed 1500 men at Point Petre, which was guarded but by 40 British, who repulsed them three different times; but they came on the fourth time, and carried it—when there was but one man remaining in the garrison, who gave three hurzas, and told them he was ready to die, after doing his country justice, and they immediately put him to death. The French have acted very cruel at that place by putting to death defenceless men, women, and children (which is a verbal report.) Admiral Jervis, who was at St. Kitts, on receiving the news, immediately sailed for Guadaloupe, and has properly hemmed in the French fleet; the troops were on their march from other parts of the island to attack them; and it is supposed they are completely defeated by this."

"*P. S.* Since writing the above, we have received certain accounts, that Admiral Jervis has taken the whole of the French fleet at Guadaloupe, consisting of five frigates. The whole of the French troops are also destroyed."

BASSETERRE, June 12.

On the 3d instant a squadron of the French, consisting of seven sail of frigates and sloops of war, anchored off Grozieur, to windward of Point-a-Petre, Guadalope. On the next day and the day following they were occupied in landing their troops; they lay in such a position that they intercepted all vessels bound in or out of Point Petre; at 12 o'clock, the 7th, at night, they attacked Fleur-de-Pee, and after being twice repulsed, they on the third attack carried the place by storm.—Between eight and nine o'clock they marched into the town, singing ca ira, ca ira, and other songs of liberty, but were joined but by few of the people of colour; about nine o'clock their ships weighed, anchor, and went into the harbour, except one large ship armed en flute, which anchored outside of the port. On the morning of the storm, Major Ross, with two hundred regulars, and the same number of Aristocrates, arrived at St. Mary's, on the opposite side, but finding the place taken, they halted; in the afternoon they were joined by 3 light companies, and at night by 60 French horsemen, well equipped, with four field pieces from Basseterre; the next day five more light companies, and a marching regiment, with a number of Aristocrates, joined the camp.

The day after the storm, Commodore, (now Admiral) Thomson, with six sail of men of war, passed Point a Petre, in their way to Basseterre, where they arrived that evening and joined the Admiral, who arrived there about an hour before, with the Boyne and one frigate; two other frigates lying in Basseterre, joined the squadron which immediately sailed, and the next day the Admiral anchored his four line of battle ships at Grozieur, so as to completely block up Point-a-Petre: he sent all his frigates to scour the coast, and to the different Islands for troops, he landed 2500 men at Grozieur, and Colonel Blunden, with the army at St. Mary's, advanced, to Petit Bourgh, (we think this is the name,) to the French army and navy are completely blocked up.

Soon after the arrival of the French squadron, the prisoners in Basseterre were shipped off for St. Malos and the coast of Africa, under convoy of a sloop of war.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

A newspaper printed at Bourdeaux of the 8th May, contains an official detail of a total defeat of the Spaniards, by Dugomier on the first of May, in which 200 pieces of artillery, magazines, &c. fell into the hands of the French, who took near 2000 prisoners. The French army was pursuing when the account came away.

JULY 8.

Yesterday arrived here from the southward by land, Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, and a number of other warriors of the Chicasaw Nation.

It is reported that 110 of the warriors under the command of Piomingo, have joined General Wayne.

Arrived ship Josephus, Hewit from Falkland Islands. On the 6th of July, the Josephus spoke the Ship General Washington, out 5 weeks from Londonderry, with 450 passengers, bound to the Delaware.

JULY 10.

Tuesday evening arrived the British ship Hawke, Capt. Anstale, in 58 days from Grenock, with 56 passengers, chiefly mechanics, with their working machines, &c.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Clouser, from Antigua, is performing quarantine at the fort.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Last Thursday arrived here the ship Stadt Altona, Capt. Pasche, from Lisbon, after a passage of 44 days.

The Capt. of the above vessel informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, an English packet had arrived there from Falmouth, which brought positive information, that a number of the members of the houses of lords and commons had been taken into custody, the names of whom he could not recollect, except that of Mr. FOX.

Capt. Pasche also informs, that on the 1st of May, 50 or 60 sail of merchantmen sailed from Lisbon under convoy of two frigates, bound to Holland; after being out a few days, were met by 5 French frigates under English colours, which were soon struck, and replaced with the French national flag. The foremost Dutch and one of the foremost French frigates commenced the action, which lasted two hours; the Dutch frigate having been dismasted, fell into the hands of the French, together probably, with the greatest part of the convoy, as only about 20 of them had returned to Lisbon. Several of the Dutch vessels were discovered to be on fire, by those who were making their escape during the action.

There is also an account received of the capture of 17 sail of the Newfoundland fleet, by the French.

The Joseph, Forrest, arrived last evening from Newry, with 310 passengers.

Last Tuesday arrived in town from Niargara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whose veracity may be depended upon, who informs, that the British forces intended to act in opposition to Gen. Wayne, have been recalled from their station; and that part of them, had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were before this collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispersed.

The above orders were supposed to have been issued by Lord Dorchester.

Notwithstanding the various conjectures respecting the intention of Col. Simcoe's late proceedings, we are assured, by a gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday from Canada, that the business on which Simcoe was despatched, was only to erect a grist-mill for the Indians to grind corn, which being now completed, he had returned.

The same gentleman informs, that almost every necessary, of which the Indians stand in need, to prosecute the war against America, is supplied them by the Spaniards, who seem anxious to encourage their hostile dispositions.

LITCHFIELD, July 2.

New Milford, June 23, 1794.

"On Thursday the 19th inst. about an hour before sunset, came on a most violent TORNADO, attended with a heavy storm of rain from the N. W. with some thunder; which to the great terror, consternation and distress of the inhabitants, attacked the north part of this town, and with unrelenting fury, bore away all before it; making awful havock and devastation of whatever came in its way. Well built edifices utterly demolished; fences torn up; whole orchards, stately extended groves and forests, thoroughly swept and laid waste; sturdy unwieldy oaks, and other timbers, more than two feet in diameter, writhen and broken off; others radically torn from the ground and prostrated in heaps of promiscuous ruin. The atmosphere, mean while, condensated, and even darkened, with elevated

Leers and Warterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Tourcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of hussars, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to lose Major Wright, of the Royal Artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

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Having at this time no intelligence of the two column on my right and left, notwithstanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie, at Roibaux, and, with the remainder of my corps to have taken a position on the height behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose was given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co operating with Gen. Clairfayt, induced his Majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouvaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieut. General Abercrombie with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it with vigour and obstinacy for some considerable time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons under Lieut. Col. Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and of a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bonderes.

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Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Tureving in great force, and I received an application from Col. Devay, who commanded there, to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself, in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to secure a point which was of the utmost consequence to us.

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I inclose you a return of our loss upon this occasion. I regret that it is so great, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect knowledge of these parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been more considerable. From the badness of the roads, the loss of the horses, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable,

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Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, *&c. &c.*

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LONDON, May 24.

A recent letter from Tournay, gives the following particulars of the narrow escape of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was several times exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, and was within a few paces of them.

On the 18th, when it was discovered that the column of the troops under his Royal Highness was surrounded by the French, and that the only means of safety was by flight, the Duke accompanied by an Austrian General, and two other gentlemen only, reached a village which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, supposing it still in the hands of the Allies.—They were riding in full gallop, when turning one of the streets rather shortly, they discovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing that the Duke was heading a body of troops at first fled, after having fired a volley on them, which killed the Austrian General at the Duke's side.—Recovering, however, from their error, the French pursued the Duke and his companions until they came near a river.—The Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did another gentleman, and waded through the river; the third took the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the river, the Duke fortunately met a led horse of Capt. Murray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay. In other parts of this day, the Duke, and indeed all the officers were much exposed. The Duke's Secretary had his hat shot through and an orderly Serjeant, close to the Duke, was killed.

MAY 9.

Mr. D. Adams, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, and Mr. Hardy, Secretary to the Corresponding Society, were examined for several hours yesterday, at the Privy Council, Whitehall. The papers of these different Societies had been previously seized.

Several American gentlemen just returned from an excursion to Paris, concur in the following representation of the state of affairs in that capital. They say, that since the extermination of Danton's faction, every thing has been conducted at Paris with perfect order and regularity; that there is nothing in the aspect of the town or its inhabitants, that indicates their being engaged in a desperate war with almost the whole of Europe.

That, on the contrary, they are as gay as usual; there being fifteen considerable thestres open, besides others of less note; that they seem to hold the efforts of the allies in perfect contempt; and that, when it was reported at Paris that the King of Prussia had withdrawn himself from the league of crowned heads, they were so far from appearing to felicitate themselves upon the occasion that the only remark made in all companies was that of *mieux pour lui* (so much the better for him.) They add that provisions were both cheap and in plenty.

The King of Sardinia is now entirely cut off from any assistance or direct communication with the island in the Mediterranean, from whence he derives his regal title, nor has he a seaport in Italy from whence the Piedmontese silks, raw and ornamented, may be exported, as not only Nice, but Oneglia, are in the possession of the French. His situation is desperate, for the Republican army can have very few obstacles, to prevent their marching to besiege Susa, and even Turin, his capital.

CHRISTIANSTÆD (in St. Croix) June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Anguilla, June 15.

"I suppose you have heard of the attack the French made on Guadaloupe, since the capture of it by the English—If not, these are the particulars: They landed 1500 men at Point Petre, which was guarded but by 40 British, who repulsed them three different times; but they came on the fourth time, and carried it—when there was but one man remaining in the garrison, who gave three huzzas, and told them he was ready to die, after doing his country justice, and they immediately put him to death. The French have acted very cruel at that place by putting to death defenceless men, women, and children (which is a verbal report.) Admiral Jervis, who was at St. Kitts, on receiving the news, immediately sailed for Guadaloupe, and has properly hemmed in the French fleet; the troops were on their march from other parts of the island to attack them; and it is supposed they are completely defeated by this."

"*P. S.* Since writing the above, we have received certain accounts, that Admiral Jervis has taken the whole of the French fleet at Guadaloupe, consisting of five frigates. The whole of the French troops are also destroyed."

BASSETERRE, June 12.

On the 3d instant a squadron of the French, consisting of seven sail of frigates and sloops of war, anchored off Grozieur, to windward of Point-a-Petre, Guadalope. On the next day and the day following they were occupied in landing their troops; they lay in such a position that they intercepted all vessels bound in or out of Point Petre; at 12 o'clock, the 7th, at night, they attacked Fleur-de-Pee, and after being twice repulsed, they on the third attack carried the place by storm.—Between eight and nine o'clock they marched into the town, singing ca ira, ca ira, and other songs of liberty, but were joined but by few of the people of colour; about nine o'clock their ships weighed, anchor, and went into the harbour, except one large ship armed en flute, which anchored outside of the port. On the morning of the storm, Major Ross, with two hundred regulars, and the same number of Aristocrates, arrived at St. Mary's, on the opposite side, but finding the place taken, they halted; in the afternoon they were joined by 3 light companies, and at night by 60 French horsemen, well equipped, with four field pieces from Basseterre; the next day five more light companies, and a marching regiment, with a number of Aristocrates, joined the camp.

The day after the storm, Commodore, (now Admiral) Thomson, with six sail of men of war, passed Point-a-Petre, in their way to Basseterre, where they arrived the evening and joined the Admiral, who arrived there about an hour before, with the Boyne and one frigate; two other frigates lying in Basseterre, joined the squadron which immediately sailed, and the next day the Admiral anchored his four line of battle ships at Grozieur, so as to completely block up Point-a-Petre: he sent all his frigates to scour the coast, and to the different Islands for troops, he landed 2500 men at Grozieur, and Colonel Blunden, with the army at St. Mary's, advanced, to Petit Bourgh, (we think this is the name,) so the French army and navy are completely blocked up.

Soon after the arrival of the French squadron, the prisoners in Basseterre were shipped off for St. Malos and the coast of Africa, under convoy of a sloop of war.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

A newspaper printed at Bourdeaux of the 8th May, contains an official detail of a total defeat of the Spaniards, by Dugomier on the first of May, in which ace pieces of artillery, magazines, &c. fell into the hands of the French, who took near 2000 prisoners. The French army was pursuing when the account came away.

JULY 8.

Yesterday arrived here from the southward by land, Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, and a number of other warriors of the Chicasaw Nation.

It is reported that 110 of the warriors under the command of Piamingo, have joined General Wayne.

Arrived ship Josephus, Hewit from Falkland Islands. On the 6th of July, the Josephus spoke the Ship General Washington, out 5 weeks from Londonderry, with 450 passengers, bound to the Delaware.

JULY 10.

Tuesday evening arrived the British ship Hawke, Capt. Anstale, in 58 days from Grenock, with 56 passengers, chiefly mechanics, with their working machines, &c.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Clouser, from Antigua, is performing quarantine at the fort.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Last Thursday arrived here the ship Stadt Altona, Capt. Pasche, from Lisbon, after a passage of 44 days.

The Capt. of the above vessel informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, an English packet had arrived there from Falmouth, which brought positive information, that a number of the members of the houses of lords and commons had been taken into custody, the names of whom he could not recollect, except that of Mr. FOX.

Capt. Pasche also informs, that on the 1st of May, 50 or 60 sail of merchantmen sailed from Lisbon under convoy of two frigates, bound to Holland; after being out a few days, were met by 5 French frigates under English colours, which were soon struck, and replaced with the French national flag. The foremost Dutch and one of the foremost French frigates commenced the action, which lasted two hours; the Dutch frigate having been dismatted, fell into the hands of the French, together probably, with the greatest part of the convoy, as only about 20 of them had returned to Lisbon. Several of the Dutch vessels were discovered to be on fire, by those who were making their escape during the action.

There is also an account received of the capture of 17 sail of the Newfoundland fleet, by the French.

The Joseph, Forrest, arrived last evening from Newry, with 310 passengers.

Last Tuesday arrived in town from Niargara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whose veracity may be depended upon, who informs, that the British forces intended to act in opposition to Gen. Wayne, have been recalled from their station; and that part of them, had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were before this collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispersed.

The above orders were supposed to have been issued by Lord Dorchester.

Notwithstanding the various conjectures respecting the intention of Col. Simcoe's late proceedings, we are assured, by a gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday from Canada, that the business on which Simcoe was despatched, was only to erect a grist-mill for the Indians to grind corn, which being now completed, he had returned.

The same gentleman informs, that almost every necessary, of which the Indians stand in need, to prosecute the war against America, is supplied them by the Spaniards, who seem anxious to encourage their hostile dispositions.

LITCHFIELD, July 2.

New Milford, June 23, 1794.

"On Thursday the 19th inst. about an hour before sunset, came on a most violent TORNADO, attended with a heavy storm of rain from the N. W. with some thunder; which to the great terror, consternation and distress of the inhabitants, attacked the north part of this town, and with unrelenting fury, bore away all before it; making awful havock and devastation of whatever came in its way. Well built edifices utterly demolished; fences torn up; whole orchards, stately extended groves and forests, thoroughly swept and laid waste; sturdy unwieldy oaks, and other timbers, more than two feet in diameter, writhen and broken off; others radically torn from the ground and prostrated in heaps of promiscuous ruin. The atmosphere, mean while, condensated, and even darkened, with elevated

dust, fragments of ruins, of buildings, of fences, pieces of boards, shingles, broken limbs of trees and other gross materials, all promiscuously jumbled together, floating and whirling round in hideous confusion. The whole exhibiting a tremendous scene of horror and consternation to the eye of every beholder. Twenty-three buildings rent in pieces by its merciless rage, all unroofed: Of which eight well built and convenient dwelling-houses, one log-house, and a grist mill, almost wholly laid in ruins; two utterly demolished: ——— The rest of twenty-three buildings were barns, most of them wholly destroyed; besides many out houses of less consequence. The extent of fence which shared the general fate, is estimated to equal, on the whole, a string of twenty miles in length. One man was taken up and lodged in the boughs of an apple tree; from which he was soon dislodged by the tree being overblown: He was then transferred to the branches of another apple tree, where, by taking hold of limbs, he secured himself, till the danger was over. The whole end of a certain house was torn from the main body, carried away with the torrent, and no vestige of it seen since: A barn door, rent from the hinges, and carried to the distance of five miles —Half of the roof of a barn, carried to the distance of a mile and a half.—Several bulky logs, near two feet in diameter, and forty in length, torn from their bed, and carried several feet—a horse tied to a post, was taken up and carried forty or fifty rods horizontally, lodged on the side of a hill, unhurt.—Another horse taken up, and by his precipitation on the ground, instantly killed.—Numbers of sheep, geese, and other tame fowls and birds, found dead—household furniture, in abundance, dissipated and irretrievably gone from the owners: A quart punch bowl carried to the distance of fifty rods, lodged on the side of a hill without receiving the least fracture. But which added to the horrors of the disastrous scene, an infant of Mr. Thaddeus Coles, of but eight days old, by the falling of timbers on its head, was, from the arms of a tender mother, instantly dashed out of existance; which, together with the feeble mother, was found buried in rubbish; the mother much bruised, and to appearance nearly killed; but there are hopes of her surviving the ill effects of the shocking disaster. In the same rubbish also, was found buried, Mr. Uriah Tucker, jun. who by the fall of bricks, timber, &c. received 15 distinct wounds: The bone of his left thigh broken near his hip; the skin and flesh of the ou side of his right leg and foot raked off to the bone; his back, down to the *os sacrum*, sorely mangled, and bruised almost to a jelly, and life brought into great and imminent danger. Five other persons much bruised, of which the life of one is still in danger.

"The general course of the *Tornado* was east, bearing a little toward the north; it was, however, somewhat desultory and irregular in its course. It carried a breadth of about 80 rods at a mean, in its passage thro' this town: and the continuance of its violent rapidity over any particular spot, not more than about three or four minutes. The whole seemed to be occasioned by the meeting and conflict of opposite winds."

PROVIDENCE, July 10.

At the Anniversary of Independence on Friday last, the Society of Cincinnati unanimously re-elected Doctor ISAAC SENTER, President, Col. JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice President, Col. ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary, Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treasurer.

The following Toasts were drank by the Society:—1. The President General.—2. The United States of America.—3. The Congress of the United States.—4. The Governor and State of Rhode Island.—5. The Officers and Soldiers of the late American Army.—6. The French Republic; may its Exertions for Liberty be crowned with Success—7. The Marquis La Fayette; may the Consciousness of his virtuous Exertions in the Cause of Freedom enable him to support the Severity of his present Confinement.—8. The Memory of those who have fallen in Defence of the Liberties of Mankind.—9. The deceased Brethren of the Cincinnati.—10. The American Ministers at Foreign Courts.—11. Gen. WAYNE, and the Army under his Command; may the event of the present Campaign be successful and conclusive.—12. A Diffusion of useful Knowledge throughout the World.—13. The Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Interests.—14. "Heaven's last best Gift to Man.—15. The Day.

Volunteer—*Peace and Liberty to all Mankind.*—And in reciprocate a Toast given by the Officers of the Militia—*The Brigadier and Militia in the County of Providence.*

About Four o'Clock the Society rose from Table, took their Leave of each other, and separated; having unanimously adjourned to meet on the next Anniversary in Newport.

NEWPORT, July 15.

On Monday the 8th inst. the President of the United States returned to Philadelphia, from his Seat at Mount Vernon.

On the 12th of May Madame Elizabeth was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal at Paris, tried, convicted, and sentenced to Death. Her Execution took place the next Day. It is said she died with great fortitude—aged 30.

DIED]—On Sunday the 22d of June, RICHARD HENRY LEE, at his Seat at Chantilly, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the 63d Year of his Age—a Philosopher, a Patriot, and a Sage:—these Characters he has supported through his Life—at his Death, they supported him; and he died as he had lived—blessing his Country.

At Guadaloupe, on the 2d of June, THOMAS ADAMS, Esq; Governor of that Island and its Dependencies.

In New-York, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Widow of Mr. William Robinson, late of this Town, Merchant.

In this Town, after a very long and tedious Sickness, Mrs. DESIRE HANDY, the amiable Consort of Mr. John Handy, in the 39th Year of her Age.

At Middletown, on this Island, Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, Widow, of Mr. John Williams, formerly of this Town, in the 75th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 15.

ENTERED,	For
Packet Hannah, Usher,	St. Croix
Sloop Apollo, Seabury,	New-York

CLEARED,

Sloop Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Lilly, Negus,	New-York
—— Britton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Betsy, Burr,	Ditto
—— Laura, Garzia,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Ingel,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Favorite, Fry,	Providence
—— Lilly, Winslow,	Sagg Harbour
Schooner Resolution, Libbee,	New York
—— Orange, Gardner,	Cape Nichola-Mole
Snow Mary, Finch,	Fort Dauphin
Brig Randolph, Engs,	Dominica
—— Dolphin, Master,	Havannah

—— Assonet Packet, Payne,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Apollo, Seabury,	New-York

From

Sloop Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Lilly, Negus,	New-York
—— Britton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Betsy, Burr,	Ditto
—— Laura, Garzia,	Ditto
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Snow Mary, Finch,	Fort Dauphin
Brig Randolph, Engs,	Dominica
—— Dolphin, Master,	Havannah

Mr. BARBER,

You are requested to insert the enclosed, in the next Paper after you receive it. J. G.

THERE now resides in the Town of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, a pockbroken Man of a diminitive Stature, whose Tongue is fully employed in Lying, Slander, and Detraction—his Heart full of Malevolence and Simplicity, and his Principles diabolic and foul as dark *Hypocrisy*—who in the last War sold the Liberties of his Country for a few English Guineas, which he has applied to the *greatest* Extortion, and has robbed every distressed innocent Character within his reach, under the Mask of Friendship—and now stands ready with his Lips seared with Perjury to evade the Operation of Law, in order to secure his horrid illgotten Pelf.—This wicked Roundriel, after twice robbing me of Property, by his extortionate Usury, by being disappointed in effecting his third Purpose; and as disappointed Rage knows no Bounds when dictated by an Ignorant Head, he flies precipitantly to the Field of Slander, and beches to the Public his false bale Calumny against him he could no longer rob.—But did this Traitor (whose Life was once forfeited to his Country, though restored him through the Lenity of Administration) *know*—that his Ignorance and Infamy is a sure Protection to any One, against all the Slander and Detraction his base Heart can invent—and if God gives me Life to return to that State, such Crimes shall not pass with Impunity—so far will I stoop to Notice that ridiculous dirty Scribe. JOHN GARDINER.

Catskill, State of New York July 4 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Clothing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of (the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND &c.
In GENARAL ASSEMBLY *June Session*, A. D. 1794.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That the late Collectors of this State's Impost, in Newport and Providence, immediately proceed to collect the Money due from the Citizens of this State, on Account of the said Impost, and pay the same into the General Treasury: And that, in Case the same be not paid within Sixty Days after the Rising of this Assembly, the said late Collectors be and they are hereby empowered and directed to compel the Delinquents to pay the same by legal Process.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THE Subscriber, late Collector of IMPOST, for the District of Newport, notifies those indebted to him, on Account of Impost, that unless the same is paid within the Time limited in the above Resolve, he shall be under the Necessity of putting his Demands against them in Suit.

July 14, 1794. JOHN WANTON.

PIANO FORTE.

THE ORGANIST of Trinity Church respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that he teaches the PIANO FORTE—HARPSICHORD, VIOLIN, and the refined ART of accompanying SONGS.—For Terms, apply at Mr. *Adamscourt's* COFFEE HOUSE, near the Theatre.

N. B. A VIOLIN to sell.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us, in the Town aforesaid, within Six Months from the Date hereof; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

ROBERT TAYLOR
EDWARD THURSTON

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Administ.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

This Evening, July 15,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A COMEDY (by *Farquhar*)—Called,
The BEAUX STRATAGEM;

ARCHER,	Mr. HARPER,
AIMWELL,	Mr. PATTERSON,
FOIGARD,	Mr. KENNA,
BONIFACE,	Mr. ADAMS,
SULLEN,	Mr. REDFIELD,
GIBBET,	Mr. WATTS,
SIR CH. FREEMAN,	Mr. SOLOMON,
And SCRUB,	Mr. PRIGMORE,

(From the Theatre New York).

Mrs. SULLEN,	Mrs. METCHLER,
DORINDA & CHERRY,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
LADY BOUNTIFUL,	Mrs. WATTS.

To which will be added,
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,
The ROMP;
OR,
LOVE IN A CITY.

WATTY COCKNEY,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
BARNACLE,	Mr. ADAMS,
OLD COCKNEY,	Mr. REDFIELD.
Captain SIGHTLY,	Mr. WATTS,
PRIS. TOMBOY *(the Romp)*	Mrs. SOLOMON,
Miss LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCHLER,
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, the COMEDY of the CHANCES, advertised for Performance, is unavoidably postponed to a future Day, on Account of the Indisposition of Miss SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

TO BE SOLD BY
J. Richardson,
At the POST OFFICE,
A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,
Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MEMOIRS of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Burlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1st and 2d Parts, The Political Fugitive, by Mrs. Butler; Robespierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq; for Sedition; Burlow's Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conspiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a List of the private Pensions paid from the Treasury of France; A Discourse on the Rise and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is distinctly pointed out.—By *Robert Fleming*, V. D. M.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.——Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs.——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if, when their Children are detected in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COTTRELL.

Newport, May 14, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon BENJAMIN PARDON, late of Newport, Shop-Joiner, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement.

ABIGAIL PARDON, *Admin'x.*

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On the 12th of May Madame Elizabeth was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal at Paris, tried, convicted, and sentenced to Death. Her Execution took place the next Day. It is said she died with great fortitude—aged 30.

DIED]—On Sunday the 22d of June, RICHARD HENRY LEE, at his Seat at Chantilly, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the 63d Year of his Age—a Philosopher, a Patriot, and a Sage:—these Characters he well supported through his Life—at his Death, they supported him; and he died as he had lived—blessing his Country.

—At Guadaloupe, on the 2d of June, THOMAS LINDAS, Esq; Governor of that Island and its Dependencies.

—In New-York, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Widow of Mr. William Robinson, late of this Town, Merchant.

—In this Town, after a very long and tedious Sickness, Mrs. DESIRE HANDY, the amiable Consort of Major John Handy, in the 39th Year of her Age.

—At Middletown, on this Island, Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, Widow, of Mr. John Williams, formerly of this Town, in the 75th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 15.

ENTERED,

For
Schooner Hannah, Usher, St. Croix
Affonet Packet, Payne, Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Apollo, Seabury, New-York

CLEARED,

For
Sloop Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia
—— Lilly, Negus, New-York
—— Briton, Borden, Ditto
—— Betsy, Burr, Ditto
—— Laura, Garzia, Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum, Ditto
—— Harriot, Ingel, Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown, Ditto
—— Favorite, Fry, Ditto
—— Lilly, Winslow, Providence
Schooner Resolution, Libbee, Sagg-Harbour
—— Orange, Gardner, New-York
Snow Mary, Finch, Cape Nichola-Mole
Brig Randolph, Engs, Fort Dauphin
—— Dolphin, Master, Dominica
Havannah

Mr. BARBER,

You are requested to insert the enclosed, in the next Paper after you receive it. J. G.

THERE now resides in the Town of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, a pockbroken Man of a diminitive Stature, whose Tongue is fully employed in Lying, Slander, and Detraction—his Heart full of Malevolence and Simplicity, and his Principles diabolic and foul as dark *Assassination*—who in the last War sold the Liberties of his Country for a few English Guineas, which he has applied to the *greatest* Extortion, and has robbed every distressed innocent Character within his reach, under the Mask of Friendship—and now stands ready with his Lips sealed with Perjury to evade the Operation of Law, in order to secure his horrid ill-gained Pelf.—This wicked Scoundrel, after twice robbing me of Property, by his extortionate Usury, by being disappointed in effecting his third Purpose; and as disappointed Rage knows no Bounds when dictated by an ignorant Head, he flies precipitantly to the Field of Slander, and betches to the Public his false base Calumny against him he could no longer rob.—But did this Traitor (whose Life was once forfeited to his Country, though restored him through the Lenity of Administration) *know*—that his Ignorance and Infamy is a sure Protection to any One, against all the Slander and Detraction his base Heart can invent—and if God gives me Life to return to that State, such Crimes shall not pass with Impunity—so far will I stoop to Notice that ridiculous dirty Scribe. JOHN GARDINER.

Catskill, State of New York July 4 1794

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of (the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session*, A. D. 1794,

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That the late Collectors of this State's Impost, in Newport and Providence, immediately proceed to collect the Money due from the Citizens of this State, on Account of the said Impost, and pay the same into the General-Treasury: And that, in Case the same be not paid within Sixty Days after the Rising of this Assembly, the said late Collectors be and they are hereby empowered and directed to compel the Delinquents to pay the same by legal Process.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THE Subscriber, late Collector of IMPOST, for the District of Newport, notifies those indebted to him, on Account of Impost, that unless the same is paid within the Time limited in the above Resolve, he shall be under the Necessity of putting his Demands against them in Suit.

July 14, 1794. JOHN WANTON.

PIANO FORTE.

THE ORGANIST of Trinity Church respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that he teaches the PIANO FORTE—HARPSICHORD, VIOLIN, and the refined ART of accompanying SONGS.—For Terms, apply at Mr. *Adancourt's* COFFEE HOUSE, near the Theatre.

N. B. A VIOLIN to sell.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us, in the Town aforesaid, within Six Months from the Date hereof; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

ROBERT TAYLOR.
EDWARD THURSTON

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Administ.*

Newport, July 15, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

This Evening, July 15,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A COMEDY (by *Farquhar*)—Called,
The BEAUX STRATAGEM.

ARCHER,	Mr. HARPER,
AIMWELL,	Mr. PATTERSON,
FOIGARD,	Mr. KENNA,
BONIFACE,	Mr. ADAMS,
SULLEN,	Mr. REDFIELD,
GIBBET,	Mr. WATTS,
Sr CH. FREEMAN,	Mr. SOLOMON,
And SCRUB,	Mr. PRIGMORE,

(From the Theatre New York)

Mrs. SULLEN, Mrs. METCHLER,
DORINDA & CHERRY, Mrs. SOLOMON,
LADY BOUNTIFUL, Mrs. WATTS.

To which will be added,
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,
The ROMP;
OR,
LOVE IN A *CITY.*

WATTY COCKNEY,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
BARNACLE,	Mr. ADAMS,
OLD COCKNEY.	Mr. REDFIELD.
Captain SIGHTLY,	Mr. WATTS,
PRIS. TOMBOY *(the Romp)*	Mrs. SOLOMON,
Miss LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCHLER,
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, the COMEDY of the CHANCES, advertised for Performance, is unavoidably postponed to a future Day, on Account of the Indisposition of Miss SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

TO BE SOLD BY
J. Richardson,
At the POST-OFFICE,
A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,
Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MEMOIRS of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1st and 2d Parts; The Political Fugitive, by Mr. Butler; Robespierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq; for Sedition; Barlows' Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conspiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a List of the private Pensions paid from the Treasury of France; A Discourse on the Rise and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is distinctly pointed out.—*By Robert Fleming*, V. D. M.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM
Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.——Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14 1794

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs.——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if, when their Children are detected in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, May 14, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon BENJAMIN PABODIE, late of Newport, Shop-Joiner, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement.

ABIGAIL PABODIE, *Adminis.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

The ROSE.

HOW fair is the roſe! what a beautiful flow'r!
The glory of April and May!
But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour;
And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the roſe has one powerful virtue to boaſt,
Above all the flow'rs of the field:
When its leaves are all dead, and fine colours are loſt,
Still how ſweet a perfume will it yield!

So frail is the youth and the beauty of men,
Tho' they bloom and look gay like the roſe;
But all our fond care to preſerve them is vain,
Time kills them as faſt as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
Since both of them wither and fade;
But gain a good name by well doing my duty:
This will ſcent like a roſe when I'm dead.

LONDON, May 6.

The following particulars reſpecting Madame Fauchez, mentioned in the Times of Monday, may be depended upon:—The huſband of this lady who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a conſiderable ſum of money to an American captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Madame Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavor to bring them over. On his paſſage, he was ſearched by a French Frigate, which took from him a Frenchman he had on board—Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived in the middle of the night to get Madame Fauchez on board, concealed in a water cask. The French pilot diſcovered the circumſtance, from the crew carrying proviſions and water to her in that ſituation; ſhe was ſtowed under the ballaſt, and the only air ſhe received, was from the pump hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the Captain to inform, if he did not immediately ſend her on ſhore, which he did: but got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following day he ſet ſail.

The American ſhip met the ſame Frigate in returning from England; who ſearched it narrowly, but did not diſcover the lady. The French informed the captain that the Frenchman they took from him was a ſpy, employed by England, and that they had him guillotined at Breſt immediately. The captain arrived ſafe, and landed Madame Fauchez in England. She is a very beautiful young woman, not twenty years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

THE AGE OF REASON.

Being an Inveſtigation of true and fabulous Theology,

By THOMAS PAINE.

The production diſplays in full force all the qualities that characterize Mr. Paine's other writings, and proves that his mind is neither impaired nor embarraſſed by the events paſſing around him, or by what he himſelf may have ſuffered. As few of our readers will have an opportunity of ſeeing the work itſelf, we inſert

Mr. PAINE's CREED.

"*As ſeveral of my colleagues, and others of my fellow-citizens of France, have given me the example of making their wills, and individual profeſſion of faith, I alſo will make mine; and I do this with all that ſincerity and frankneſs with which the mind of man communicates with itſelf.*

"*I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happineſs beyond this life.*

"*I believe the equality of man, I believe that religious duties conſiſt in doing juſtice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy.*

"*I do not believe in the creed profeſſed by the Jewiſh church, by the Roman church, by the Greek church by the Turkiſh church, by the Proteſtant church, nor by any church that I know of. My own mind is my own church.*

"*All national inſtitutions of churches whether Jewiſh, Chriſtian, or Turkiſh, appear to me no other than human inventions ſet up to terrify and monopolize power and profit*

"*I do not mean by this declaration to condemn thoſe who believe otherwiſe. They have the ſame right to their belief, as I have to mine. But it is neceſſary to the happineſs of man that he be mentally faithful to himſelf.* Infidelity does not conſiſt in believing, or in diſbelieving: It conſiſts in profeſſing to believe what he does not believe."

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the Paper Manufactory, in Providence.—For Terms, apply to Col. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, at Providence, or JACOB RICHARDSON, in Newport.

July 7, 1794.

TAKEN up on the 25th of June 1794, a little South of Worden's Pond, in the Hills, in South-Kingſton, a young looking Man, with no Cloaths on, or with him, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with lightiſh Eyes, Beard, and Hair, with a Scar little above the upper Edge of his right Knee-pan, very much tanned with the Sun. He is now reſiding at the Dwelling Houſe of the Subſcriber, Overſeer of the Poor in the aboveſaid Town, who wiſhes the above young Man's Parents or Guardian would come and take him away, which will ſave any further Expence. WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. This young Man appears to have loſt his Reaſon, he ſays very little, and will often Times tear his Cloaths off, and if he has Liberty he tries to get away into the Woods.

South-Kingſtown, July 1, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Moliaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Caboooſes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Cafe or Gallon,
Moliaſſes by the Hogſhead, and
Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the Firſt Monday in Auguſt next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 7th July, 1794.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, at March Seſſion, A. D. 1794, of the General Aſſembly, for the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. did obtain the Benefit of an Act, made and paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; and having lodged his Petition, with an Inventory of his Eſtate, in the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at laſt May Term.—Therefore the Creditors of the ſaid WILLIAM are notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at next November Term of the ſame Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, when and where Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to make Diſtribution of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 7, 1794

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate, lying and being in the Town of Renſſelaerwick, County of Renſſelaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles Eaſt from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large Engliſh Barns on the ſaid Farm, three Dwelling-Houſes, a Store-Houſe, and a new Pot-Aſh Houſe; there is now ſowed on the ſaid Farm, 100 Buſhels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handſome FARMS; it is a moſt excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as ſuch theſe 12 Years paſt—For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Aſſortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, juſt come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Steven's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mr. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with the HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of this Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Two Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Firſt Monday in September next, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE,

Newport, July 7, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subſcriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Barn and Beam Houſe, and a Currier's Shop, convenient, ſituated in South Kingſtown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage and Fiſhing and Fowling.—Poſſeſſion given the Firſt of September. If the Land ſhould be more than needed, the Perſon may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingſtown June 25, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court for the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1794, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil-minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas in his good Name and Reputation:—In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment of Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Settlement, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, Executor.
ISABEL SPRAGUE, Executrix.

The ROSE.

HOW fair is the roſe! what a beautiful flow'r!
The glory of April and May!
But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour;
And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the roſe has one powerful virtue to boaſt,
Above all the flow'rs of the field:
When its leaves are all dead, and fine colours are loſt,
Still how ſweet a perfume will it yield!

So frail is the youth and the beauty of men,
Tho' they bloom and look gay like the roſe;
But all our fond care to preſerve them is vain,
Time kills them as faſt as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
Since both of them wither and fade;
But gain a good name by well doing my duty:
This will ſcent like a roſe when I'm dead.

LONDON, May 6.

The following particulars reſpecting Madame Fauchez, mentioned in the Times of Monday, may be depended upon:—The huſband of this lady who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a conſiderable ſum of money to an American captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Madame Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavor to bring them over. On his paſſage, he was ſearched by a French Frigate, which took from him a Frenchman he had on board—Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived in the middle of the night to get Madame Fauchez on board, concealed in a water caſk. The French pilot diſcovered the circumſtance, from the crew carrying proviſions and water to her in that ſituation; ſhe was ſtowed under the ballaſt, and the only air ſhe received, was from the pump hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the Captain to inform, if he did not immediately ſend her on ſhore, which he did: but got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following day he ſet ſail.

The American ſhip met the ſame Frigate in returning from England; who ſearched it narrowly, but did not diſcover the lady. The French informed the captain that the Frenchman they took from him was a ſpy, employed by England, and that they had him guillotined at Breſt immediately. The captain arrived ſafe, and landed Madame Fauchez in England. She is a very beautiful young woman, not twenty years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

THE AGE OF REASON.

Being an Inveſtigation of true and fabulous Theology,

By THOMAS PAINE.

This production diſplays in full force all the qualities that characterize Mr. Paine's other writings, and proves that his mind is neither impaired nor embarraſſed by the events paſſing around him, or by what he himſelf may have ſuffered. As few of our readers will have an opportunity of ſeeing the work itſelf, we inſert

Mr. PAINE's CREED.

"*As ſeveral of my colleagues, and others of my fellow-citizens of France, have given me the example of making their voluntary and individual profeſſion of faith. I alſo will make mine; and I do this with all that ſincerity and frankneſs with which the mind of man communicates with itſelf.*

"*I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happineſs beyond this life.*

"*I believe the equality of man, I believe that religious duties conſiſt in doing juſtice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow-creatures happy.*

"*I do not believe in the creed profeſſed by the Jewiſh church, by the Roman church, by the Greek church, by the Turkiſh church, by the Proteſtant church, nor by any church that I know of. My own mind is my own church.*

"*All national inſtitutions of churches whether Jewiſh, Chriſtian, or Turkiſh, appear to me no other than human inventions ſet up to terrify and monopolize power and profit.*

"*I do not mean by this declaration to condemn thoſe who believe otherwiſe. They have the ſame right to their belief, as I have to mine. But it is neceſſary to the happineſs of man that he be mentally faithful to himſelf.* Infidelity does not conſiſt in believing, or in diſbelieving: It conſiſts in profeſſing to believe what he does not believe."

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the Paper Manufactory, in Providence.—For Terms, apply to Col. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, at Providence, or JACOB RICHARDSON, in Newport.

July 7, 1794.

TAKEN up on the 25th of June 1794, a little South of Worden's Pond, in the Hills, in South-Kingſton, a young looking Man, with no Cloaths on, or with him, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with lightiſh Eyes, Beard, and Hair, with a Scar little above the upper Edge of his right Kneepan, very much tanned with the Sun. He is now reſiding at the Dwelling-Houſe of the Subſcriber, Overſeer of the Poor in the aboveſaid Town, who wiſhes the above young Man's Parents or Guardian would come and take him away, which will ſave any further Expence. WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. This young Man appears to have loſt his Reaſon, he ſays very little, and will often Times tear his Cloaths off, and if he has Liberty he tries to get away into the Woods.

South-Kingſtown, July 1, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Caboofes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the Firſt Monday in Auguſt next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 7th July, 1794.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, at March Seſſion, A. D. 1794, of the General Aſſembly, for the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. did obtain the Benefit of an Act, made and paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; and having lodged his Petition, with an Inventory of his Effects, in the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at laſt May Term.—Therefore the Creditors of the ſaid WILLIAM are notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at next November Term of the ſame Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, when and where Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to make Diſtribution of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 7, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate, lying and being in the Town of Renſſelaerwick, County of Renſſelaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles Eaſt from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large Engliſh Barns on the ſaid Farm, three Dwelling-Houſes, a Store-Houſe, and a new Pot-Aſh Houſe; there is now ſowed on the ſaid Farm, 100 Buſhels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handſome FARMS; it is a moſt excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as ſuch theſe 12 Years paſt.—For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Aſſortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, juſt come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Steven's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of this Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Two Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Firſt Monday in September next, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE,

Newport, July 7, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subſcriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Lime and Beam Houſe, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently ſituated in South Kingſtown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage and Fiſhing and Fowling.—Poſſeſſion given the Firſt of September. If the Land ſhould be more than needed, the Perſon may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingſtown June 25, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 17[illegible] was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil-minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas in his good Name and Reputation:—In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, in Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*